

Crawford



Avalanche

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

JUSTICE A RIGHT

VOLUME XXXIX

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 23, 1917.

NUMBER 34

Saturday Specials

Pickles, per doz....	10c	All bottle and canned	goods 2 to 5c less
Half Pickles, per qt....	5c	Potatoes, per peck....	35c
Cod Fish, per lb.....	20c	Hog liver 3 lb., for....	25c
Rib Stew, 10 lbs. for....	\$1.30		

All goods collected for when delivered

CASH and CARRY Saves
You 4 Per Cent.

STRICTLY CASH MARKET

F. H. Milks

Phone No. 2

Parker House Rolls

possess all the nutrition of white bread and are very nice to serve when company comes.

They are an excellent change from the regular bread loaf and add spice to any meal.

Serve them occasionally. The family, as well as visitors, will surely appreciate them, especially if they are made from

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

for Lily White Flour produces a wonderfully light, tender, deliciously flavored roll.

The blending of choice Western and Michigan wheats makes Lily White a perfect family flour, and it is sold on the guarantee you will like it better for both bread and pastry baking or your money returned.

We suggest this recipe for Parker House Rolls:

Salt, pint milk. Add 4 level tablespoons lard, 4 level tablespoons

sugar and 1 teaspoon salt.

When lukewarm add $\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water. Add flour to make a batter and beat well; then add flour to make a dough.

Knead thoroughly and let rise until double in size. Knead again and cut into rolls. Let rise on board about 15 minutes, then crease with finger, spread with melted butter, fold and put into tins. Touch sides with butter so they will separate easily.

When they have doubled in size bake about 20 minutes in a quick oven.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Note—Our Domestic Science Department is open to correspondence and engagement. Information pertaining to cooking, canning and home economics promptly furnished and demonstrations arranged.



RED CROSS NOTES

The urgency of the need of the Red Cross for huge quantities of sweaters, socks and other supplies is being impressed upon all the chapters by the national officials.

Grayling has been called upon to produce 100 each of sweaters, pairs of socks, wristlets, mufflers and other articles. The quota for the entire country is a million and a half.

A telegram received Thursday follows:

Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1917
Mrs. Olaf Michelson,

Sec'y Crawford County Chapter,
Grayling, Mich.

Red Cross has urgent call from Major Grayson Murphy for enormous quantities of knitted woolen articles. Here is a cablegram from Major Murphy:

"Last winter broke record for cold and misery among people here. Inexpressible dread coming winter finding it without supplies to meet situation. Urge you on behalf of our soldiers and those of our allies who will suffer in their frozen trenches and also thousands of French and Belgian refugees and repatriates being returned through Switzerland to France. Everyone here looks to America. Begin shipping at once one million five hundred thousand each of warm knitted woolen articles already requested. They must come before cold weather, and in view of the shortage of fuel and other comforts, they will be of incalculable value in both military and civilian work."

We ask your chapter to furnish a definite number of this requirement. Your allotment is 100 sweaters, 100 muffs, 100 pairs wristlets, 100 pairs socks. Full instructions will follow in two days. Ask your members to finish all knitting work now on hand and clean the deck for action. We want every chapter to have a chance to do its part in making good on this call for help from France. Chapter chairman requested to place copy of foregoing part of this message including cablegram from Major Murphy in hands of all newspapers, with request to give full publicity to this first call. Then get knitting committees together and have them line up for rush job. Your allotment based on figures submitted by Michigan office."

J. J. O'Connor
Director Central Division.

There is plenty of work for the ladies of Grayling at the Red Cross rooms every forenoon and afternoon. Whether you are a member of the Chapter or not, you are asked to come often and help with the work laid out.

Things are beginning to hum at the Chapter rooms. Offers of help are coming from sources almost unexpected and it is surely appreciated. There is much work to do and more to come.

A committee composed of Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. Abe Joseph and Mrs. Milks are in charge of cutting the garments ready for the sewers. Others assist at various times. Several ladies have placed their sewing machines in the Chapter rooms for use of the workers.

TROOPS IN MIL. TRAINING CAMP

TWO COMPANIES INFANTRY, ONE CAVALRY AND ENGI- NEERS FIRST TO LEAVE.

Expected Other Troops Will
Leave at An Early Date.

The troops in the mobilization training camp are going thru some rigid training and working hard every day.

A large majority of the men were on duty on the Mexican border last fall and winter and still retain some of their former "pep" and to them the work is comparatively easy, but to the new recruits it means hard work, not only in the drill and field work but also study.

Many incidents of interest have occurred that help to keep up the interest of the men. Last Saturday just as balloonist, M. A. Coleman was about to make an ascension his balloon caught fire. Coleman at the time was beneath the balloon and got tangled in the ropes and only prompt an heroic effort by himself and some of his assistants, saved him from being scorched.

Also on Saturday last company D of Detroit, company L of Grand Rapids, and cavalry troop A left for Waco, Texas, which will be the training camp for the Michigan and Wisconsin troops soon. It was an interesting sight to witness them entrain.

At the sound of the bands which preceded the men, all the soldiers lined up in back of their mess halls on the regimental street and gave the boys the glad hand as they came past. Many a heart threatened to jump out of the mouths of some of the men as they thought of their comrades leaving for the intensive training which they will receive in the south, and there were more than one pair of eyes which showed signs of moisture as they said goodbye to their friends and life-long pals.

The Detroit troop was the first to move to the station, the cavalry troop followed and the Grand Rapids boys bade up the rear with a big noise produced by the Thirty-second regimental band.

All along the way the men were greeted with applause and cheers, even sighs of regret that all could not go, and many of the things which were said along the line would be censored before appearing in any German paper, for indeed some of the remarks were not at all complimentary to the head of the Hohenzollern house. "We'll see you in France," "Hock the Kaiser," "Do it for Michigan," "We'll soon follow you," and many other similar phrases were hurled at the men in khaki as they passed through the long lines of uniformed men.

At the station, the scenes changed, strangers present, most of those gathered being friends or relatives of the ones who were leaving. Just before entraining the men were given a few minutes to say goodbye to their friends. There were tears in the eyes of the bravest and strongest men present. One bride of only a few weeks bade fair to become hysterical as she spoke her final farewell to her young husband. Others, mothers and sweethearts, some of whom had come from distant parts of the state to say another goodby, contained the same deep sentiments of sorrow, but suppressed them. The fortunes of war had brought about these sad conditions and many a dear one has laid another charge at the feet of the German ruler. It would be a grand sight and a fitting punishment to see some of these sad mothers and wives lay their hands upon the kaiser for only a few moments.

The boys are now in their final training for duty across the seas. They have reached Waco and will settle down to the routine of soldier life with all the monotony and grind which accompanies it. Only those who have been thru the same experiences can accurately judge. It may be that many of them will never again see the shores of beautiful Portage lake or walk again the streets of Detroit, Grand Rapids and other cities, but from the expressions in their faces as they left Grayling Saturday afternoon the folks back home may rest assured that whatever may come, or wherever they be, the men will give a good account of themselves and Michigan will some day pay high tribute to those very men who are now in the Southland.

Maj. Howard Grube of Field Hospital No. 1 is one of the most careful surgeons and health supervisors in the world, according to those connected with him in caring for the medical and physical welfare of the mobilization camp and those who have been under his care while ill.

His section of the large camp, located at almost the extreme south end, is one which the men of his company point to with pride. Its cleanliness and sanitation is the big feature.

His new hospital will be ready in three weeks, and altho it may not be used this year the Major hopes some day to return to Grayling and continue his good work there. He will

KNIT LESS AND CAN MORE.

Grayling, Mich., Aug. 18, 1917.
Mr. Oscar P. Schumann,
Grayling, Mich.

My dear Mr. Schumann,

I am enclosing a clipping taken from the August 11, 1917 Saturday Evening Post, page 51, an extract from "Fighting the Kaiser in the Kitchen."

Will you please print it next week in a conspicuous place in the Avalanche and help the country in the national campaign of preserving the surplus food supply.

Thank you.
From one who is trying to do her share.

"All ye women who are knitting for the soldiers, get busy and put up cans of goods for your families and your neighbors, your grocer store. Every pound so preserved will either go to the front of the fighting line or will be sent to the hospital or to the front line to be used for the soldiers.

Be not simply good patriots this famine year—be good for something. And now is the time of the year to do this work. The bulk of the canning season is before us. If the cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and huckleberries are gone, remember that they make up a very small part of the cannable produce—and if you prepare yourself now and work until frost you will be fully equipped to help strike the last blow at the German Famine in 1918."

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No doubt the motive of the writer of the above article for the Post was of the very best. It is intended to stimulate an extra effort on the part of housewives toward the conserving of fruits, vegetables and other edibles.

That is surely commendatory, and we believe almost every household is well aware of the necessity for such action—they have heard it preached in the pulpits, on the platform, in the newspapers and in the magazines; they have heard it discussed in the homes and public places. This is important but we believe knitting for the soldiers is important also.

People cannot live without food and also in this northern climate, people cannot live without warm clothing.

If we may be permitted to say a few words in connection with the Evening Post article, we would state that we believe resorting to one extreme or the other—much canning and no knitting, or much knitting and no canning—is as dangerous to our country's welfare as are the big guns of the Prussian armies.

We presume that as many as a hundred people, and perhaps more, may be seen any clear morning these days leaving Grayling with pails and baske

ts for the wild woods in search for berries. Hundreds and hundreds of quarts of wild fruit are being canned by women of Grayling this season.

Many families are represented among the berry pickers. There are many others who would gladly go to the berry patches but the long distances necessary to travel makes it almost impossible for some to do so.

When it comes to knitting we dare say that few, if any, women may be found idling their time away. They are knitting, and we believe they are as surely patriotic just so long as they are producing necessary things, as are our boys who are answering the call to arms. If there are any slackers in Grayling we would not look for them among the housewives in our town. We know of some women who had never gathered a wild berry for canning in their lives until this season, and we know of many women and girls who took their first knitting lesson this year.

We do not wish to criticize the Evening Post article, however, since we have been asked to publish it, we hardly believe it fair to those who are in a position to do knitting that they should be discouraged in their efforts.

Both canning and knitting are noble works and we believe each should be encouraged to the utmost.

O. P. S.

have every facility afforded in the best hospitals and the medical world promises any men who may come under his care in future years that they will be accorded the same treatment which they would if they were at home.

Brig. Gen. Covell left camp Wednesday afternoon for Waco. He was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieut. Allan B. Wallower, Grand Rapids. His headquarters detachment did not accompany him, but will go with the remainder of the troops.

While unaware of the purpose of his early departure, Gen. Covell believes it indicates a meeting of all commanding generals of troops to be concentrated in Texas.

The thoroughbred collie mascot of the Thirty-first regiment and the hundred other mascots in camp may not accompany the troops south.

There are still more than 4,000 men in camp, but the indications are that the 32d regiment will leave within a few days for Texas. The Ambulance corps, under Capt. Baskerville, it is reported will not go to the Texas camp and instead will leave here soon and go directly to France.

THE NEW "PATRIOT" MILITARY MIDDIES

Summer's Craze Smart and Sensible
Military Styles

Middle of the Minute
"Patriot" in Name
Military in Style
Loyal in Service
Comfortable in Action
Victorious over all others

Ladies' White Sport Skirts

New styles, large pockets, fancy belts, all sizes. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

WE NAMED IT MODEL BREAD

Because it equals, if not surpasses, the best home-made bread ever baked. Home bakers find it's useless to fuss with baking when they can get better bread without all that trouble.

Order a loaf from your Grocer today

Model Bakery and Grocery

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

WAR-TIME EATS

When you pay for a sack of flour you want to know that you are getting the best. When you pay for meats you want to be sure you are not getting an inferior article. So on through the list of your necessities. You simply cannot afford to take chances with anything but the BEST in groceries.

We Sell High-Grade Groceries

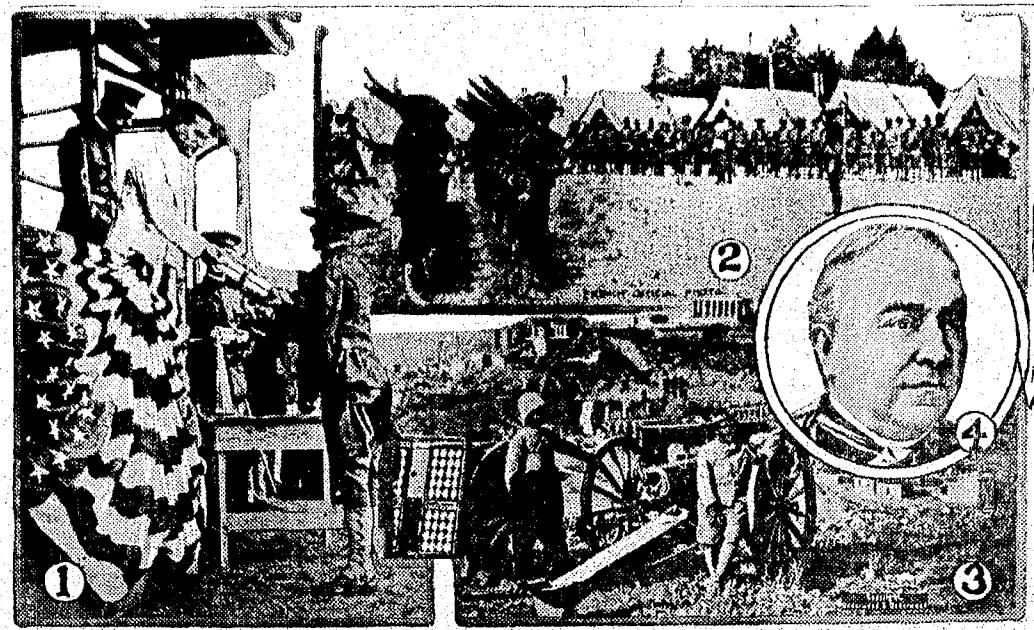
When you trade with us you have our guarantee that every article is the best that can be procured. We make it a rule never to handle an inferior article if we know it. If the present era of high prices has taught us any one thing, it is that THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Do your trading at the store that sells the BEST.

H. Petersen, GROCER

Phone No. 25

Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man



1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Closely Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Ruprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigracht and shored their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenebeek and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemarck and occupied much territory there and about St. Julian.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panciu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their closeup training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons. China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tues day, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for their action, it is understood, the enemy powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including German's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irridenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he endorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable. Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers seen any outburst even approaching the enthusiasm and outbursting of the vast population.

It was London's official welcome of the United States as an ally in the war for world liberty.

London.—London's millions—king, queen, cabinet ministers, soldiers, civilians—gave United States troops the most remarkable welcome ever witnessed in this city of great parades, royal pageants, and historic receptions.

Not since the return of the victorious soldiers of the Boer war has London

seen any outburst even approaching the enthusiasm and outbursting of the vast population.

The march through London of the American contingent was one of distinct triumph. Guard bands escorted the troops.

A meeting of the cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

As the American troops passed,

ALLIES MAKE NEW DRIVE ON TEUTONS

ATTACK SIMULTANEOUSLY ON SIX WIDELY SEPARATED BATTLE FRONTS.

ITALIANS START BIG "PUSH"

French Strike Telling Blows Before Verdun, English Make New Gains in Ypres Sector.

London.—The great Allied "pincer" has swung into action again. France and Italy have launched the mightiest drives of the year, with brilliant initial successes.

England is keeping her bulldog grip on her new gains in Flanders and at Lens and is plowing ahead, slowly but surely. In three of the main continental fighting areas, actually on six widely separated fronts, a gigantic concerted campaign is under way.

Italy led the new big push toward Trieste by launching early Sunday a drive all along the front, from the Adriatic to the Julian Alps. On the Carso, along and across the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, and in the Julian mountains, General Cadorna's legions stormed forward in a titanic effort. It was crowned with success. Seven thousand five hundred Austrian prisoners had been counted up to Monday evening.

France's infantry legions, who for a year and a half have served as immovable, impenetrable human breastworks in front of Verdun, leaped forward Monday morning in a cyclonic storm to recover the big fortress. On an 11-mile front they flung themselves against the crown prince's lines on both banks of the Meuse, between Avocourt wood, west of the river, and Bezonvaux, to the east of the stream.

The Paris war office announced that according to early information the new battle of Verdun is developing to its advantage.

Sir Douglas Haig's troops in the Ypres sector, southeast of St. Janshoek, beat off Teuton attacks northwest of St. Quentin. Meanwhile the Canadians crept forward slightly northwest of Lens. Their artillery is now reducing the eastern exits from the battered coal city to veritable death traps.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial submarine Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened up the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance, the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the growing efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 560,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

Tired of Spies and Traitors. Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unhampered activities of the pro-German propagandists, the traitorous L. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible.

The demand was voiced by Elihu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The speech, said traitors, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some states the councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war means to us and why we are in it and must win it; but this is not enough—the snakes must be crushed.

Coincident with this announcement a committee representing the New York sugar and coffee exchange held a conference with Food Administrator Hoover. The request for a cessation in dealing in sugar futures will be observed until the close of the war.

U.S. BUYS 100,000 TON OF SUGAR

Needed for Army and Navy—Price to Be Fixed Later.

Washington.—Contracts for 100,000 tons of sugar have just been placed by the government for army and navy requirements at a price to be fixed by the food administration. At the present market price the order will total between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

The agreement was the result of a conference held last week with a committee of the council of national defense by representatives of practically all the refiners of the country.

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Holly Potter Kerouse, after arranging details of his funeral, even to the selection of a casket, went into his lunch room here and shot himself. Kerouse suffered from ill health.

Owosso.—There will be more money in the hands of the farmers this fall than ever before, is the statement of State Market Director McBride, of Burton. He says that, despite the lateness of the season, the outlook for every crop, with the exception of corn, is bright. He looks for beans to bring \$6.50 a bushel.

Mr. Clemens—Harry Gordon Selfridge, a wealthy London merchant, has presented Selfridge aviation field with what is said to be the largest flagpole and flag in the country.

Grand Ledge—The barn of Charles Doolittle, six miles southwest, was destroyed by lightning while the owner was in the building. Mr. Doolittle was shocked, but soon recovered and took two miles and one horse from the burning building. The rest of the contents was lost. Doolittle wore rubber boots, which are believed to have saved his life.

It was a welcome noisy, whole-hearted, sincere.

King George, with Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, Princess Mary, Field Marshal French, and the royal household staff and officers, stood to pay their respects to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

As the American troops passed,

PATRIOTS



U. S. COURT UPHELD DRAFT LAW

Says Government Has Right to Raise Army By Force.

Washington.—The draft law is constitutional and writs of habeas corpus are to be denied evaders when placed under arrest.

This was the decision announced here Monday in the first test cases argued in the United States district court, southern district of Georgia.

Albert Jones and John Story lost their fight before Judge Emory Speer at Mount Airy, Ga., by which they sought to show the law to raise the national army by selective conscription was violative of the constitution.

Judge Speer's decision, in the first case brought to test the selective draft law, was made public by the department of justice. The court said:

"Among the powers assigned to the national government is the power to raise and support armies. Its control over the subject is plenary and exclusive. It can determine without question from any state authority how the army shall be raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or forced draft, the age at which the soldiers shall be received, and the period for which they shall be taken; the compensation he shall be allowed, and the service to which he shall be assigned."

Judge Speer held that soldiers were not slaves and that therefore the contention that the law was in contravention of the thirteenth constitutional amendment against involuntary servitude was empty.

A plea that the act violated rights guaranteed by the common law he held worthless because the common law could not prevail against an act of congress.

As to a contention that in drafting state troops into the federal service the constitutional limitation upon the use of the militia had been violated, the court held that enlisting of citizens in state troops could not deprive the federal government of its right to summon every citizen to the colors.

DETROIT PATROLMAN KILLED

Shot While On Duty Second Night—No Trace of Slayer.

Detroit—On duty for the second time, Richard E. Diamond, 25 years old, a student policeman, was shot down by an unknown man he was searching for weapons Saturday night at 11 o'clock at McDougall avenue and Franklin street.

An hour later Diamond died in Receiving hospital in the arms of his young wife, who had rushed to the hospital in a police patrol only to see her husband breathing his last.

For hours afterwards police from headquarters and the Hunt street station searched the city for the slayer, who had disappeared with two companions in an automobile after a revolver duel with Patrolman Edwin Tatow, companion of Diamond. No trace of the slayer has been found.

By October 1, when the national army, national guard and regular army are at full strength and in camp, there will be 12,000 physicians and 60,000 enlisted medical corps men in service.

Inclusion of the two additional certificate proposals, not mentioned here before, by administration leaders in connection with the bill, is understood to be principally for the purpose of providing against a sudden demand for money which the treasury might not be able to meet. As congressional leaders understand the situation, it may not be necessary to issue many of the certificates, but they would provide the means of getting money quickly if it were needed.

The provost marshal general wired Mr. Cole that persons who fail to appear for their physical examination, after having received notices from exemption boards, should be thoroughly investigated. If it is found they are wilfully evading draft, Mr. Cole will be required to detain them in jail until the time when they are ordered by the adjutant-general to report for duty in the national army. They will then be turned over to the military authorities by the department of justice.

Mr. Cole immediately notified the Detroit police department, sheriff's office and sheriffs of police of suburban towns of the new order, and instructed them to enforce it.

XMAS GIFT FOR EVERY "SAMMY"

Red Cross Plans to Spread Yuletide Cheer in Camps.

Washington.—A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was given to the British nation in the house of commons by Premier Lloyd George.

The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, notwithstanding the German submarine campaign and the military situation grows more hopeful. This is the statement of A. S. Ainsworth, of the Bennet Coal and Fuel company, who also says the governor has no business meddling with the affairs of the coal dealers.

"We know the situation. We know what has been sold and how many tons will be needed," said Mr. Ainsworth. "We will furnish no figures to the governor nor to anyone except direct representatives of the federal government."

Dewey Blockman, manager of the Green & Halladay Fuel company, also takes exception to the governor's action. He says there have already been too many attempts to solve the coal problem and that it is a problem for the dealers.

U-WAR FAILURE, SAYS PREMIER

Lloyd George Declares Shipping Losses Are Decreasing.

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MOTOR BUS TO RIVAL TROLLY

Planned to Operate Extensive Service in Detroit.

Detroit—Detroit soon will have modern motor bus service to relieve the congestion of street cars on Woodward and Jefferson avenues if city officials are disposed to meet half way with the organizers of the Detroit Motor Bus company, a heavily capitalized corporation now in process of formation.

Information of the plans of the company was given Sunday by Herbert Y. McMullen, of Detroit, who has been interested in the operation of a similar company in Chicago.

The company will have 100 double-deck motor busses, each seating 53 persons, to start operations with.

Flint—Lee English, until a few months ago the "fighting cop" of the Flint police department, is with General Pershing's army, according to his brother, Loren, a member of the local police force.

One of Lee's exploits was to tackle single-handed a gang of foreigners who had attacked a woman. When the smoke cleared away, two of them had sought safety in flight, three were handcuffed prisoners and sixth was sent to the hospital.

Marine City—When the first train on the Detroit, Bay City & Western railroad arrives in this city about a year from now, the sum of \$10,000 will be paid to the managers of the naturalization papers.

Howell—Henry T. Jubb, 55 years old, Livingston native and local hardware merchant, died of Bright's disease while cranking his machine to accompany his Sunday school class on a picnic.

Port Huron—The Chamber of Commerce is backing a movement to request the federal government to install a grain inspector at this port. Millions of bushels of grain are handled through the local elevators for export to Canada, thence to the seaboard and to Europe.

Eaton Rapids—A. B. Cummins, United States senator, Mrs. Mumms, daughter and two grandsons visited a few days at Mrs. Cummins' old home here.

Flint—The less women replace men in industries during the war the better it is for both women and men, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, state chairman of the women's committee for war preparedness, told 500 women here. Women's work, she said, is primarily to take care of the home and that the children are not neglected.

Saginaw—Although cities outside of the state are reporting reductions in the price of fuel, the local gas company increased coke \$1 a ton, putting the price up to \$9.50.

Battle Creek—From 500 to 700 bungalows to rent for \$20 to \$40 a month are to be built near Camp Custer for use of the families of officers. Two thousand officers from Fort Sheridan will come here August 27 and many of their families will want to come with them. There are 4,500 civilians employed here now and the last pay roll was \$100,000.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS FAR OFF NORWAY.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of Most Important Events in Norway and Denmark—In Sweden to the Scandinavians in America.

Scandinavia, during the last year has been right to the point where she faces a prospect of the poor house if peace does not come within 12 more. Short of food, particularly bread and potatoes, with coal being sold by the lump, and lacking raw material such as iron and textile fibers to keep her factories running, the cry of the people for some time past has been "peace and bread" and "down with the blockades". In Denmark where the generation of electricity requires the use of coal, elevator service has been suspended in most of the apartments, hotels and offices. All cafes and restaurants are obliged by the government to close at 11 p.m. in order to save electric light; the number of street lights have been greatly diminished and all theaters and movie houses close at 10 p.m. The cafe hours are particularly obnoxious to the people as clubs are practically unknown in Denmark and the cafe life is therefore an important social activity. In Sweden and Norway, where much of the electricity is generated by water power, the closing hours are later. In Denmark the coal shortage has forced the government to prohibit the serving of hot dishes in hotels and restaurants after nine at night. Train services throughout Scandinavia has been reduced. During the latter part of the past winter wood was burned by many of the householders, and all this spring and summer owners of timber land have been cutting and shipping firewood to the cities and towns. Gasoline, tires and lubricating oil are three related products which the combination of the allied and German submarine blockades have made very scarce in Scandinavia. Taxi fares have risen and the number of cabs on the streets diminished. In Copenhagen it is forbidden to hire a taxi to take one beyond the city limits. Among other importations, iron for manufacturing is relatively scarce as are textile fibers such as cotton and linen. Many of the factories and mills in Scandinavia have been forced to cut down their weekly production in order to run a full day and in many cases a considerable number of workmen have been discharged. But it is the food situation which has been worrying Scandinavia the most for the last six months. Bread cards have long been in use throughout Scandinavia. In Denmark the proportion of black bread to white on the cards is two to one and in Sweden there is no white bread except for invalids and the sick. Sugar cards are also required except in hotels and cafes where the management handles the pastebords. The allied blockade has very greatly limited the importation into Scandinavia of livestock fodder, of which most of that used before the war was imported. In consequence there has been a decrease in the amount of meat cattle and milk cattle, the latter decline affecting the supply of milk, butter and cheese. Potatoes, the importation of which has practically ceased, have for many weeks been a veritable luxury. The hotels, cafes and better class of pensions still have them daily, principally because they either have stocks on hand since before the shortage, or are able to outbid the householders. Among the latter potatoes are a great rarity, many having them only once a week.

NORWAY.

In view of the purpose of the Washington government to prevent the exportation of goods to Germany through Norway, the statistical bureau of Norway has just published the following figures: The imports from the United States in 1915 were \$50,000,000 as against \$19,000,000 in 1914. At the same time the German imports increased from \$40,000,000 to \$42,000,000, and the British from \$43,000,000 to \$67,000,000. The exports to Germany were \$50,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 in one year. The exports to Great Britain increased from \$28,000,000 to \$33,000,000, while the exports to the United States dropped from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of the total imports for the year 1915, Great Britain furnished 20 per cent, Germany 17 per cent, and the United States 21 per cent. The exports kept on dropping all the time during the year 1916, and this year they are still smaller on account of a country-wide movement to stop the exportation of necessities of life.

* * *

Miss Astrid Engebuogen, a thirteen-year-old girl at Selvick, Sande, took a bath at the beach before the eyes of her mother. There were several girls, but she was the only one that knew how to swim. In her glee she shouted to her mother, "Just see, mother, how well I can swim!" And she did swim well. But her mother shouted back to her not to go too far out. The next moment the girl disappeared under the water. None of those present could reach the place, and the girl was lost. It was supposed to be the old, old story. Seized with cramps.

* * *

While hundreds of thousands of the Aasen bombs are raining down upon the German west front, the Inventor, Lieutenant Aasen, is in Norway busily engaged in making wooden houses of a very light construction for putting up in the districts ravaged by war as soon as the great curse is past.

* * *

A rune stone found at Eiggum, Sogn, contains the longest inscription of all the rune stones found up to date in Norway. The contents of the inscription are not known at the time of this writing.

If Germany had not hardened the world to gross outrages upon peaceful and unoffending nations the latest German invasion of the rights of Norway would have unmixed mankind by its brutal disregard of right and decency. Before the fearful wrongs inflicted upon Belgium it would have been thought impossible that such a crime against a small neutral state could have been committed, in this age, by any power. A duly accredited messenger of the German foreign office carried to Christiansand, the capital and chief city of Norway, large packages of bombs which were to be placed in Norwegian ships to destroy them at sea. The packages containing these infernal machines were sealed with the seal of the German government and they went to the German embassy in the country where they were to be used for the destruction of neutral ships engaged in perfectly lawful traffic. Only by chance was the plot discovered and this gross outrage prevented from being carried through to its intended "murderous" completion. Numerous and shameful as were the outrages of which the United States and its citizens were the victims, before America went to war, there was never anything quite like this Norwegian case. We never had to know, at any rate, that bombs were smuggled into the German foreign office, and sent to the German embassy at Washington, to be used for destroying American ships at sea. If such crimes were attempted, with quite such naked boldness, they were not made public. Norway is small and not a military or naval power, but the Norwegians may yet be goaded into war. It is doubtful how much more they will endure at the hands of Germany before joining the vast league of nations which is determined to end the menace of German ruthlessness and German autocracy forever.—Cleveland Leader.

DENMARK.

Lieutenant General Goertz, ranking commanding officer of the Danish army, and Major General Berthelsen, chief of the general staff, were relieved from duty August 6. They will be succeeded respectively by Lieutenant General Tuken and Major General Wolff.

There is a quasi serio-comic side to the house famine in Copenhagen. Many young people have to postpone their intended marriages because they cannot find rooms to rent. But a case of a different kind is still more interesting. A married couple was legally divorced many months ago are still living together because they cannot get suitable rooms elsewhere.

FINLAND.

The Russian provisional government has refused to acknowledge Finland's independence law and has issued a manifesto dissolving the landtag and appointing a general election for October 1, declaring the government when the landtag meets will submit its own law regulating Russo-Finnish relations.

The Finnish senate under the presidency of the governor general decided by seven votes against six to publish the manifesto issued by the provisional government dissolving the landtag and appointing a general election for October 1. The decision was communicated to the landtag, which then adjourned. Later, at a joint meeting of the senate and landtag, a resolution was adopted that all Russian citizens must obey the order of the provisional government, which is the legitimate organization of Russian democracy, and that the Finnish democracy made a mistake in proclaiming autonomy without a preliminary agreement with the Russian democracy.

SWEDEN.

The L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing company of Stockholm has opened the Norra Brun restaurant for the purpose of serving meals to its employees. About two years ago the employees organized themselves into a food committee, which buys goods at wholesale prices and sells them at cost to the members. The restaurant gets its supplies through this committee. The employers pay the rent of the restaurant as well as the wages of the cooks and waiters, so that the employees actually get their meals at the wholesale cost of the raw materials. About 500 employees take their meals at the restaurant, and it is no wonder that they are highly pleased with the arrangement. The wonder is, that others do not follow their example.

The city council of Stockholm has resolved to establish a school for policemen.

The government has prohibited the use of benzine by private persons and establishments.

New regulations prohibiting exports were issued by the Swedish government August 2. They cover a long list of various articles, the most important being provisions. The regulations prohibit exportation of nearly all sorts of machinery, naval and surgical instruments, musical wind instruments and window panes, door weights and picture frames "which contain another base metal than iron."

The purpose of the new prohibition evidently is to prevent brass, lead, copper, nickel and other base metals leaving the country.

Private parties have petitioned the government for permission to build a railway from Boras via Haldarp and Jonkoping to Sonnen station on the Southern Trunk railway.

About 300 acres of timber land was ravaged by fire at Orsa, Dalarna. Several haysheds were destroyed.

A. Brimberg, a fuel dealer in Halmstad, has bought a large peat bog at Marback station, where he is putting up a factory for the preparation of peat fuel on a large scale.

STATE WHEAT CROP SHORT THIS YEAR

FALLS 175,000 BUSHELS BEHIND 1916 YIELD, ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES.

OTHER CROPS NEARLY NORMAL

The Condition of Potatoes is Said to Average 92—One Year Ago It Averaged 72.

Lansing.

Coleman C. Vaughan, secretary of state, estimates that Michigan's yield of wheat for 1917 will be 175,000 bushels less than last year. The total yield this year is estimated at 12,225,000 bushels, an average of 17 bushels to the acre.

Other estimates are: Oats, 12,400,000 bushels, or 33.33 bushels an acre; rye, 6,000,000, or 14.33 bushels per acre.

The condition of potatoes is said to average 92 per cent, whereas one year ago it averaged 72.

Corn is estimated at the same as last year; beans at 72 per cent. A year ago they were 86, but the crops were severely damaged by excessive hot and dry weather later. Sugar beets compared to an average is 81, last year the yield was 93 per cent; chicory is 89; mint, 55; cabbage, 83, and celery, 91.

It is estimated that 3,431,000 tons of hay will be put up in Michigan this year, or 1 1/2 tons an acre. A 40 per cent crop of apples is estimated.

Stay at Grayling Short.

It looks now as if the stay of the Michigan National Guard at the state camp at Grayling will be a short one.

Company D, Thirty-first, Company L, Thirty-second, Troop A, South Haven, and Companies B and C, engineers, were ordered to Waco, Texas, to prepare the southern camp for the Michigan and Wisconsin troops, indicating an early departure for the entire guard.

The camp bears a more serious aspect now than at previous mobilizations. Squads of soldiers are drilling daily in all parts of the reservation. The work of instruction covers the first series of drills for recruits and the more extended maneuvers for the older men. The aim of the officers is to whip the men into the best possible shape before leaving Grayling.

Calvary troops have arrived at camp but in the absence of horses, which will not be issued to the troopers until they arrive in the south, the boys are putting in most of their time at target practice.

The high cost of living and the food allowance for each soldier is now 40 cents a day, an increase of less than 9 cents. This makes a difference of about \$720 a day in feeding the Michigan brigade.

A number of the officers have rented cottages on the reservation just outside of the camp and their families are arriving daily.

The enlisted men have started the "kangaroo" courts for violations of the unwritten laws of camp. They also find much enjoyment in baseball and other outdoor sports after the drill hours.

From Private to General in 25 Years.

Brigadier-General Louis C. Covell, who has just been nominated as a brigadier general in the new national army, has risen from the rank of private to general in 25 years, and while 42 years old, is one of the youngest generals in the army.

General Covell enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-second regiment, April 6, 1892. Several years later he was commissioned as a second lieutenant and served with Company K in the Spanish war as captain. Upon reorganization of the company in 1898 he was made major. In 1906 he was raised to lieutenant colonel and five years later became colonel of the Thirty-second. He became general in command of the Michigan National Guard February 7, 1917.

Tetanus Germs Not "Planted."

Court plasters, corn plasters and other substances suspected of being contaminated with tetanus germs by Germans continue to reach the state bacteriological laboratory for analysis. In the latest collection of samples was some face cream, and several little evergreen plants, which, the senders insist were either sold or given away by Germans or German sympathizers. The experts are finding tetanus germs in some of the stuff, but say tetanus germs are plentiful everywhere and does not mean necessarily that the substance was "doctored."

New Member on Governor's Staff.

Major Fred W. Green, Ionia, has received a commission as colonel and has been appointed a member of Gov. Sleeper's military staff, succeeding Gurd M. Hayes, of Lansing, resigned.

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A. Brimberg, a fuel dealer in Halmstad, has bought a large peat bog at Marback station, where he is putting up a factory for the preparation of peat fuel on a large scale.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

FALLS 175,000 BUSHELS BEHIND 1916 YIELD, ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES.

Luzerne—Stewart, 3-year-old son of Probate Judge Henry O. Hager, is dead, the result of a kick by a horse.

Traverse City—Hundreds of farmers were in session here to organize a co-operative body for the food campaign.

Grand Rapids—Jerry Lessard was arrested at Sault Ste. Marie as the first local deserter from the national guard.

Adrian—Religious exemptions granted in the second Lenawee district have been recalled, following the new order that such men may be used in other than military duty.

Port Huron—A local bank has announced that the financial obligations of young men who are drafted into the national army will be cared for until their return, or their affairs will be wound up for the benefit of their families in the event of their failure to return.

Flint—James A. Gregg, of Detroit, arrested as a slacker, registered after 8 days in jail.

Flint—Ambulance Company No. 32, composed entirely of Knights Templar of Michigan, is mobilized here at the School for the Deaf.

Charlotte—Mystical fires have been detected three large barns and contents the last two weeks and an investigation is being made.

Adrian—W. H. Mills, of Detroit, a Wabash freight engineer, was killed in the local yards when he stepped in front of a passenger train.

Jackson—Harry For, 42 years old, a convict trusty, sentenced in Eaton county in 1907 for forgery, walked from the prison farm and escaped.

Lansing—When employees of Winkhoff-Hollenbeck-Crawford Printing Co. went to their five-acre lot to harvest their crop they found truckers had stolen all the green stuff.

Hillsdale—Lester Salisbury of Canfield township received 800 bushels of excellent wheat from 17 acres of ground a yield of more than 47 bushels an acre. Other record crops are reported.

Grand Rapids—Henry Vandenberg, 28 years old, after having been stabbed in the left side with scissors, walked more than a mile to find a drug store, and then collapsed from loss of blood.

Grand Rapids—The name of Engle Imperi, who held draft number 258, was sent to Washington as a deserter following the receipt of a telegram from Imperi at Colorado, saying he had no money to return here.

Newaygo—John Sherwood, of Newaygo and A. G. Harding, of Shelbyville, suffered broken ribs and F. Van Leuven received a broken left arm when the automobile Van Leuven was driving threw them to the road near here when the brakes failed to work.

Cadillac—Sixty ginseng growers of Michigan were here for the state convention of the association.

Grand Ledge—Thomas Jones was seriously burned at the milk factory here when milk boiled over, scalding his face, chest and limbs.

Pontiac—Mrs. Sophronia Boner, 90, wife of Charles B. Boner, 92, died at her farm home, in West Bloomfield township, where she had resided 65 years. Mrs. Boner came to this country in 1836.

Constantine—Willard Millner, 11 years old, who was visiting relatives here, was killed by lightning and Merle Edson, 13 years old, was badly stunned. The Millner lad lived in Remington, Ind.

Reed City—Ray Corwin, of Reed City, was hit by a Grand Rapids & Indiana flyer at a crossing in Reed City, when his auto stalled in the center of the track. The car was demolished, but Corwin escaped with slight bruises.

Lapeer—Clairvoyant M. Sines, of Flint, found the body of Harry Davis, 22-year-old son of George Davis, who was drowned August 1 at Davis lake. Grappling hooks were put down where the clairvoyant indicated and the body was recovered.

Flint—Bound hand and foot and gagged, James Znugh, 20 years old, was found by a factory watchman. He told the police he was held up by two Italians and robbed of \$2.

Marquette—John Kruka, of Painesdale, was killed. Mrs. Leander Winka, of Marquette, was seriously injured and Ell Maki, of Painesdale; Mrs. Maki and Miss Louisa Kruka, at the state hospital at Newberry, were severely injured when the automobile in which they were riding overturned on the drive to Presque Isle park here. Maki was driving the car, attempted to make a sharp turn at a high speed. The sudden strain caused one of the front wheels to break, hurling the car into a ditch and causing it to overturn, pinioning its license underneath.

Saginaw—Joseph Sullivan, Saginaw sailor, has written friends here saying that on his first trip across the Atlantic he fired a shot which blew the periscope off a German submarine.

Eaton Rapids—A great deal of the wheat that is being threshed in this county is being hauled directly from the machines, to the elevators and marketed at the prevailing prices, which are the highest ever paid at threshing time. So far as this section of the state is concerned, both wheat and rye are of the best quality and showing the strongest yield in years.

Alma—Mrs. Clifford Edmonds, of Midland county, while picking berries, was shot by a son of the owner of the field in which she was berrying. Twenty-nine shots were taken from her hands, arms and one leg, in a local hospital.

Richmond—Arthur Bartell, 19-year-old son of Edward Bartell, a Columbus farmer, shot himself in the fleshly part of his arm, when a revolver was exploded as he drew a necklace from a bureau drawer. His arm will be saved, although he suffered a great loss of blood before medical aid reached him.

Wireless communication between Marquette and Lansing will be established in the near future if the war preparedness board follows the recommendation of Col. Roy C. Vandercrook, Col. Vandercrook proposes to establish a wireless station at Marquette and another on the roof of the capitol at Lansing. Although the federal government has put the ban on all wireless outfits, it is said that permission can be obtained for wireless plants used exclusively for state defense purposes.

Agency for
TANLAC
 Central Drug Store
 Grayling, Michigan

Crawford Avalanche
 O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One Year.....\$1.50
 Six Months.....75
 Three Months.....40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23



COURTESY TO OUR SOLDIERS.

Last Saturday our town was visited by the companies of Engineers from Houghton that were enroute to Waco, Texas. Their train stopped in Grayling several hours and during that time many of the men invaded the town; some calling on old friends and others just sight seeing. The men seemed to be fully enjoying themselves.

When their train pulled out of the city there were comparatively few Grayling people there to witness their departure. This latter fact seemed to bring out some criticism by a few of our people, insinuating that our soldier boys received but little courtesy from our citizens. "Other towns would have been alive with flags, coffee would be served by the Red Cross, crowds would have swarmed about the troops, there would have been speech-making and other patriotic demonstrations," etc. Such were some of the remarks heard upon our streets.

Grayling is a military camp; when the troops are in camp we see some of them every day. It is no uncommon sight to see scores of soldiers on our streets daily. They mingle with our people and there is a mutual friendliness of both factions. A few more or a few less soldiers on the streets of Grayling is hardly to be expected to bring forth any special interest. There is, perhaps, no city in Michigan that is more patriotic than Grayling and we have every sincere appreciation of our khaki-clad youths and the fact that there was no special demonstration for the departing troops is no indication of a want of patriotism.

"Other towns," as was mentioned, rarely ever see a company of soldiers and their presence in a community is of special attraction. The whole town turns out and sometimes the village band. It is a rare occasion. The soldiers are feted, goodies are provided, coffee and sandwiches are sometimes served, and after the troops leave there is a well-earned sense of pride among the people of that town. It surely shows a high mark of respect for our soldier boys, and adds cheer to many a homesick youth.

Should these troops remain many weeks in that same town the speech-making would cease, the crowds of people would return to their homes; the band would withdraw, there would be no more coffee and sandwiches;

still these people would be no less patriotic.

Such is about the same with Grayling. A few of our own home boys are among the militia. We wish them well; we want them to enjoy all the comforts and happiness that may come to them; we want their discomforts, if they must have any, to be few and small. Anyone who contributes to the pleasure and comfort of our soldiers are to be commended, and thus in a measure are doing something for our country.

Yet sentiment must not surp the place of judgment—our duty must be done; we have work to do and in these war times we would be neglecting our patriotic duty by not attending to our business and work. A few hours devoted in giving our troops a cheerful reception are not much; but when we have troops with us for weeks at a time, it is different.

However the general populace of our community fully understand this and we challenge anyone to question their patriotism. If any criticism might be had it would be with these same people who are finding faults. Special mention was made of our Red Cross. Are these same persons who are making comments doing their bit in the Red Cross? Are they offering to shoulder some of the responsibility of this society by personal work? Are they even members? Further instead of standing around and finding fault with others they might have ordered a few cups of coffee and a few dozens of sandwiches themselves and distributed them to the boys—or a few boxes of cigars. No one person has a monopoly on this privilege. A few boxes of cigars were distributed to the boys and we would wager that the donors had the least to say about it.

FAREWELL BENEFIT TONIGHT.

1st Mich. Ambulance Co. to Leave For France Soon.

The First Michigan Ambulance company will leave for France within a few days and their friends will give a farewell benefit in their honor to-night, at the mobilization camp Mess Hall.

There will be a wrestling match between Sergt. McCarty and Private C. E. Keeton for the championship of the camp. This will be a match to a finish, best two out of three falls.

A ten round boxing match between Jimmy Brady of Detroit, and Jack Schaeffer of Philadelphia. Brady is well known in Grayling and a favorite among our ring-side fans. He is one of the cleverest boxers in his class in America today. He is an honorary member of the Ambulance company.

The program will begin at 7:30 p. m. Reserved seats \$1; general admission 50 cents. Tickets are for sale at the camp exchanged and at the Central Drug store. You are invited to attend.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday School is held at 11:45 a. m. Strangers and visitors are heartily welcome at these services.

At the official church board meeting held last week, Mr. H. C. Hodgson was appointed Sec'y-Treasurer for the M. E. church society.

Just In

A NEW LINE IN THE NEWEST STYLES FOR MEN and WOMEN IN

SHOES

Also a full line of Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Clothing and everything in Men's Wear. Trunks and Suit Cases.

Max Landsberg
 Opposite Russel Hotel

Local News

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling.

Miss Genevieve Fobart of Bay City is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Isenhauer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates are entertaining Jay Ames and wife of Sterling this week.

Miss Vera Cameron of Frederic is spending several days here visiting Miss Nellie Charlefour.

Mrs. Andrew Balhoff left Tuesday for a couple of weeks' visit with friends in Milwaukee, Wis.

School starts soon. Make sure your child is not handicapped thru defective vision. See Hathaway about it at once.

Louis Garrison of Bay City spent the week-end with Mrs. Garrison, who is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lamb.

Mrs. Mary Wright of Lansing, returned home yesterday after a brief visit at the home of her son Harry K. Wright at Portage lake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ely of Pontiac are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin A. Bates. Mr. Ely is city assessor in Pontiac.

Robert Roblin returned to Lansing last night after several days spent here, being called to appear for physical examination for drafting.

Peerless laundry—Work called for Wednesday mornings, and delivered Saturdays. Also dry cleaning. Burton and Bugby, agents, Grayling.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Canfield motored to Gladwin Saturday. Here they were joined by Mrs. Canfield's parents, and continued their trip to Lapeer.

There will be a dancing party at Temple theatre Friday night. Music will be furnished by the M. A. C. Jazz orchestra. Bill 75c. You are invited to attend.

Mrs. Grenwen of Bay City is in the city visiting her son, Jerome, who is at Camp Ferris with Ambulance No 2. She is a guest at the home of Mrs. Rosa Joseph.

The Maxotire Service station is kept busy almost every hour in the day putting Maxotires on Grayling autos. About everybody in town is getting them.

Miss Rhena Bates of Detroit, who has been visiting at the home of her uncle, M. A. Bates for the past week, left Tuesday for a brief visit with relatives in Gaylord.

Work at the Electric Light plant is going on nicely, and the generator is expected today. The Company is hoping to begin lighting operations the first of the month.

Miss Mildred Bates returned home Monday from a couple of months' visit with friends in Detroit and other southern Michigan cities. She was accompanied home by Miss Marjorie Ely of Pontiac.

The Messrs Emerson Cozadd and Harold Palmer of Flint, and R. E. Thomas of Bay City, all Maxotires salesmen were in the city the latter part of the week on business, and were guests of Local Agent Henry Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl England are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Roy Billings and little son Bradford, of Bay City since Friday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson and baby also of Bay City have been guests at the England home during the past week.

Rowland to Lead White Sox.

Clarence Rowland, who managed the Chicago club in the American league last season, has been reappointed to pilot the same club for the season of 1917.

Boston Brown Bread Recipe

Those who have an abundance of rye flour will find it useful in Boston brown bread. The following recipe for this purpose is suggested by Miss Pearl MacDonald, in charge of home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station: One cupful of rye flour, one cupful of granulated cornmeal, one cupful of graham flour, one and a half cupfuls of soda (level), one teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sour milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk, turn into well buttered molds, cover tightly with buttered lids. Set molds on a rack in a deep kettle. Surround with hot water to half their depth, cover kettle and cook for three and one-half hours. Molds should never be filled more than two-thirds full. Baking powder cans are attractive for this purpose, though a five pound lard pail will do. Raisins or currants make a pleasing addition.

In the Arena of Sports

Darcy of Australia

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Rowland to Lead White Sox.

Clarence Rowland, who managed the Chicago club in the American league last season, has been reappointed to pilot the same club for the season of 1917.

Boston Brown Bread Recipe

Those who have an abundance of rye flour will find it useful in Boston brown bread. The following recipe for this purpose is suggested by Miss Pearl MacDonald, in charge of home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station: One cupful of rye flour, one cupful of granulated cornmeal, one cupful of graham flour, one and a half cupfuls of soda (level), one teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sour milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk, turn into well buttered molds, cover tightly with buttered lids. Set molds on a rack in a deep kettle. Surround with hot water to half their depth, cover kettle and cook for three and one-half hours. Molds should never be filled more than two-thirds full. Baking powder cans are attractive for this purpose, though a five pound lard pail will do. Raisins or currants make a pleasing addition.

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TANLAC

The Original Dealers for
this well-known remedy
for Crawford County.

STOCK ALWAYS FRESH

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

Delicious Fountain Drinks and Sundaes

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

We are coming, Kaiser William, twenty million strong!

Base ball here next Sunday. Fredric vs. Gaylord. Profits to go to Red Cross.

Frank Dreese left Monday for Chicago, to purchase goods for the fall trade.

Miss Helen Mackey of Bay City is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reagan for a few days this week.

Mrs. Gordon MacDonald of Bay City, is spending the week here visiting her husband, Trainmaster MacDonald.

Mrs. F. W. Klacking and daughter, Helen of Battle Creek are guests of Mrs. Klacking's sister, Mrs. M. Shanahan this week.

Miss Frances Bell returned Tuesday to her home in Bay City, after spending a week here the guest of Miss Florence Smith.

Harvey Burrows came over from Flint Sunday, being called here for physical examination, he being on the second draft list. He visited his brother, Arnold while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Johnson and Miss Alma Anderson of Cadillac were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herluf Sorenson over Sunday last. Both ladies are sisters of Mrs. Sorenson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tulloch and Mr. and Mrs. William Graham and children and Charles Phillips of West Branch were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett over last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Peterson little daughter, Jean Margaret, accompanied Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. C. M. Ross to her home in Vassar Tuesday for a couple of weeks' visit. Mrs. Ross has spent the greater part of the summer with her daughter here.

Miss Catherine Brady of Battle Creek is spending the week among her young Grayling friends. She was accompanied here by Miss Elizabeth Boof also of Battle Creek, who is visiting her brother who is an officer with the troops at Camp Ferris. Miss Louise Brennan of East Jordan is visiting at the Shanahan home also.

Advertising is the modern method of communication between the business man and the consumer. Shrewd business men who have desirable propositions to offer know this and advertise. If you want to know what these desirable propositions are, read the ads in this paper each week. They tell the story and name the merchant.

MAXOTIRES

Maxotires are different from anything ever used before for an inner shoe to auto tires. When inserted they cement themselves to the tire thus there is no friction, and consequently there is no heating, and no chance for the Maxotire to wrinkle up and injure the inner tube.

They are wonders in cutting tire cost. They save vulcanizers' cost. They make motoring a pleasure and are guaranteed against blow-outs for one year. They have many other strong features that we cannot tell about in this small advertisement. Ask the man who is using them—there many in Grayling.

HENRY JOSEPH, Distributor

Northern Office: Grayling, Mich.

For carpenter work and repairing see L. C. Buedgaard.

Maxotires save expense and trouble. Henry Joseph, distributor, of Attorney James B. Ross of West Branch was in Grayling Tuesday on legal business.

Bert Chappel had the misfortune of breaking his arm while cranking his car Friday last.

Miss Hazel Cassidy returned Friday last from a couple of weeks' visit in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Gates returned Sunday night to their home in Fowlerville, after a two weeks' vacation here.

Mrs. Angus McPhee spent several days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Smith and family in West Branch.

Miss Mary Cassidy is assisting in the local postoffice, during the busy season, of the mobilization of the Michigan troops at Camp Ferris.

Auto loads of people from Traverse City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Hart, Michigan, and many other places, visited at Camp Ferris last Sunday.

Guy Slade was in the city Tuesday calling on friends, while enroute to Toledo, Ohio, on business for the Cheboygan Farms Co. of Cheboygan, where he is employed.

Mrs. Frank Dreese and daughter, Mrs. Devere Burgess and children returned last Thursday from a two weeks' vacation spent in several southern cities of this state.

Alfred Christensen of Chicago, in company with his cousin, Alfred Larson of Johannesburg, are spending several days resorting at the Larson cottage at the Danish landing, Portage lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Vendien and two daughters spent a couple of days here this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. McNeven, while enroute to their home in Munising, from West Branch and Avoca, Mich.

Miss Marguerite Burgess of Mackinaw City is visiting her brother, Ransom, who is employed at the Milks market. Miss Burgess is also visiting her former schoolmates and is a guest at the home of Miss Clara Nelson for the week.

Edmund Shanahan has returned from Lansing, where he had been called for physical examination, being among those on the first draft. He passed the physical examination and did not ask for exemption. He is at home waiting for his call to the colors.

Will J. Lauder returned the latter part of the week from Cadillac, accompanied by Ernest Carlson, of that city, who is his guest for the week. The boys are college mates at M. A. C. Mr. Lauder also entertained Vern Lankey of Lansing a few days the fore part of the week. Monday, Mr. Lauder and his guests, in company with Herbert Wolf of Portage lake and Stanley Insley drove to West Branch to attend a dancing party at Peacock lake, a resort near there.

Otto Rautenburg, a German baker, was arrested last week and placed in jail by sheriff Cody charged with expressing a willingness to shoot the president. Also, witnesses informed Sheriff Cody, Rautenburg said that if he was drafted he wanted to be in the bakery so there would be some awful sick soldiers. Written affidavits by witnesses of some of his remarks were sent the federal authorities of Bay City and the latter came to Grayling Tuesday last and transferred the prisoner to Bay City.

Gov. Sleeper has pleased a large part of our citizens by the appointment of our Ex-County Clerk, John J. Niederer, as agent of the Provo Marshal General of the State, for this to receive and examine all appeals, which may be made by any of our drafted men called by the draft for service, and report to his Superior. Mr. Niederer is acknowledged to be an expert in knowledge of legal forms, and any clerical work, and will not be swayed from a square deal, by any influence personal or political.

Peter Vallad of Mullet lake, was brot to Mercy hospital last Saturday afternoon, suffering from a fracture of the right leg and several external bruises. Mr. Vallad, who is a rural route carrier of Mullet lake was just starting out with the morning's mail, and as he was crossing a railroad crossing was struck by a train. His horse was instantly killed.

The National Biscuit company, in order to supply the demand for their products at the Military camp, has established one of their fine white delivery wagons here, with which to make deliveries. It is double decked and carries a heavy load. Orders for supplies are taken by their Northern Michigan agent, Fred Hunter, who is a resident of this city. Local dealers get credit for the orders taken by Mr. Hunter.

Frederic and Gaylord base ball teams have each won a game and the third game, it was decided, is to be played on neutral grounds, so Grayling was selected. Pat Burke is manager of the Frederic team and he says that it is not important that they make a lot of money on the game so the managers have decided to give the profits, above actual expenses, to the Crawford County Red Cross chapter. The date set is 2:30 p. m. next Sunday and the place is the Grayling base ball park. Everybody enjoys base ball and this is the first chance we have had to see a "big league" game in Grayling this year. This will be a game for blood for the rivalry is strong between Frederic and Gaylord. Those who know Gaylord well realize that they would rather bust than be defeated by Frederic, and those who know Frederic realize that that scrappy little town is going into the game to win.

Peter Hemmingson is in Detroit on business.

Miss Norma Sorenson of Manistee is visiting friends in the city.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Miss Eulah Maxwell was in Wolverine, Tuesday of last week on business.

Miss Meta Carriveau is the new night operator at the local telephone office.

Dr. and Mrs. Keyport are enjoying a visit from the former's mother of Bay City.

Mrs. Lilian Burrill has been added to the Postoffice force, during the busy season.

Leslie Long of Johannesburg, is spending the week at the Larson cottage at Portage lake.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hitchcock Wednesday of last week.

Miss Maude Sodquist returned to her home in Bay City Tuesday, after a ten days' visit here.

Devere Burgess and family are enjoying a visit from his brother, Francis Burgess of Detroit.

Miss Minnie Sherman arrived last week from Traverse City, and has accepted a position in the local telephone exchange.

Miss Hazel Hurst of Burt, Mich., accompanied by a nephew, came Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Louis J. Kraus and husband.

Theodore Leslie of Detroit, arrived this morning to visit his wife, who has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Christofferson, of Beaver Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorrie J. Douglas of Saginaw are spending a week here among relatives and friends. They expect to spend next week at Johannesburg, guests of Mr. Douglas' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Douglas.

Jens Sorenson of Chicago, and Miss Medea Sorenson and Miss Nelson of Detroit, are spending a few days here guests of Rev. Kjelhede and wife. They are enroute to their homes after attending the Young Peoples' convention in Manistee.

Mrs. James J. Leighton of Frederic, left yesterday for Grand Rapids, to spend ten days with her mother, Mrs. Sarah McKay, who is at her cottage home at Reed lake near Grand Rapids. Mrs. McKay will be at her summer home for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Benjamin Jerome and children of Detroit, arrived Sunday morning to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin A. Bates, and friends.

Miss Anna Angers of Pinconning who came Tuesday. Miss Angers, is also visiting other friends in the city.

Owen Parsons, father of Mrs. Marcus Hanson, who has been seriously ill for some time, was taken to Mercy Hospital Monday in a very feeble condition.

Mrs. G. Gassel and daughters of Detroit, who have been visiting at their former home in Lewiston, spent a few days with Mrs. Gassel's sister, Mrs. M. Brenner and family this week.

Mrs. A. M. Lewis, and son, Mark returned last Thursday from Newberry, where they have been visiting Mrs. Lewis' mother, for several weeks. They were accompanied home by her sister, Miss Dorothy Campbell.

Don't forget the granite ware sale at Dreese's store Saturday, Aug. 25. Pie tins and cake tins only 8c. All 15-dishes for 10c. 69c kettles for 50c. 69c coffee pots for 50c. One day only, remember.

Frank Dreese.

Rev. Fr. Riess has been entertaining his brother, Joseph Riess of Ludington for the past several days. Yesterday they made a trip to Cheboygan, Mackinaw and other northern points, in the former's Buick.

Clarence Rau, and the Misses Florence Rau, Genevieve Zettie, Lois Bourasso of West Branch and Miss Lucille Altman of Grand Rapids drove here last Sunday from West Branch and were guests at the Angus McPhee home.

As Sidney Cox of Vanderbilt, was boarding the train at that place last Sunday morning, he slipped, and the train went over him severing both of his feet near the ankle. He was brot to Mercy hospital this city that morning, for medical attendance.

Mr. Clarence Byrns of Reed City visited over Sunday with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Welsh, who is his brother, Welsh Byrns, who is at present acting as corporal in Battery A, Michigan Field Artillery now at the Hanson Military reservation.

Last week John and George Kuechert brot in about a peck of cherries to one of their friends in Grayling, and they were the finest fruit of their kind that we have ever seen. The cherries were exceptionally large and every cherry was perfect. Every one who saw them was amazed at the fine quality of the fruit. There were three varieties—two red and one black—and we doubt if any orchard in Michigan can show fruit that excels or even equals them. Not a wormy cherry was found in the lot. Messrs. Kuechert says they were not brot in for exhibition purposes and were just like many bushels that were produced by their trees this season. They have quite a large orchard which is located in the eastern part of Grayling township. Aside from cherries they have many trees of apples, peaches and pears which they say will equal in quality their cherries.

Miss Violet Woodruff is assisting in the Model bakery.

Marshall Holliday is spending the week with friends in Saginaw.

Miss Theresa Clopp of Saginaw is a guest at the N. P. Olson home this week.

Miss Helen Bingham returned Monday from a ten days' visit in Culver, Indiana.

Waldemar Olson of Detroit arrived from Detroit Sunday morning to visit at his home here.

The Wolverine association O. E. S. will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Cheboygan on Monday, Sept. 3.

Mrs. Snow, wife of Judge Snow of Saginaw, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillett, arriving this afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Peterson and son, Axel left Tuesday to visit friends in Bay City and Vassar.

Armedus Charron and wife visited relatives and friends in Rogers City a few days of last week.

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HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore, has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

Cereals.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period.

It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries, based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	Prod'n.	Av. nor.	Deficiency
Wheat	1917 prod.	1916 prod.	In procl.
Corn	335,770,000	550,675,000	195,905,000
Oats	34,464,000	121,169,000	86,705,000
Barley	33,585,000	135,221,000	21,636,000
Rye	41,722,000	73,572,000	31,841,000
Total	360,785,000	1,486,448,000	225,952,000

In order to provide for normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 874,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective position of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in Table No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all nature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 203,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Demand on Our Crops.

The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the

Commodity	Production	Imports from U.S.	Imports from Canada	Imports from Other Sources	Net Imports	Consumption
Wheat	590,675,000	79,426,000	112,900,000	185,478,000	974,485,000	1,250,000,000
Corn	121,109,000	10,424,000	15,500,000	25,675,000	255,695,000	280,000,000
Oats	570,594,000	6,788,000	18,500,000	28,400,000	63,688,000	70,000,000
Barley	133,201,000	4,918,000	6,600,000	21,620,000	59,220,000	65,000,000
Rye	75,373,000	3,677,000	6,400,000	11,337,000	50,437,000	55,000,000
Total	1,486,448,000	102,333,000	138,200,000	437,134,000	2,214,276,000	2,500,000,000

Commodity	Probable	Average	Probable	Add possible
U.S. 1917	567,000,000	590,304,000	88,000,000	120,000,000
Wheat	2,653,888,000	470,000,000	83,000,000	100,000,000
Corn	1,148,132,000	300,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Oats	55,862,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Barley	214,000,000	31,200,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Rye	65,100,000	15,826,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	5,823,100,000	4,607,410,000	917,200,000	239,000,000

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 203,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 493,848,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339,193,000 pounds.

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increased amounts of dairy products to our allies.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakers; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from \$8,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly twice. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

Decrease

Increase or decrease

United western empires

Total net

Stale allies enemies

Germany

Austria

Russia

United Kingdom

Italy

Belgium

Holland

Three-year average

June 30, 1916

Butter

Cheese

Sheep

Hogs

23,029,000

92,859,000

115,000,000

1,000,000

1,000,000

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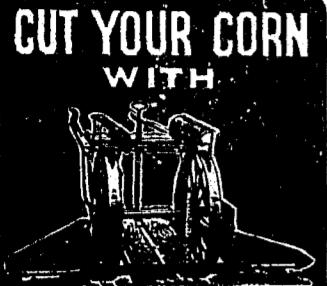
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AKRON SULKY CORN CUTTER

The old way requires considerable help and takes a long time. The AKRON SULKY CORN CUTTER saves time, money, and much labor; is absolutely silent, noiseless, and requires no light draft; only one hour is required; cuts two rows, cut one or two rows at a time; adjustable for height of cut. We want you to know more about our Corn Cutter, so we have published an illustrated booklet containing full description and testimonials which will mail free to all interested parties. Send the address of a postal card request at once and you will receive this booklet by return mail. We will also tell you what dealer is your nearest dealer of the Akron Corn Cutter, so you can go and see this complete machine. Write now. Right now.

THE AKRON CULTIVATOR CO., AKRON, OHIO.

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Offers Complete Course in Agriculture
Full course also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

What Aided Smith.
A plainly dressed man, who introduced himself as Mr. John Smith, walked into a doctor's office in a Texas town, and, having explained his symptoms, asked the doctor how long it would take to cure him. The doctor, who had treated the visitor with every possible courtesy, replied:

"You will require careful treatment under my personal supervision for about two months before you are able to resume your labors in the bank."

"Doctor, you are fooling yourself. I am not Smith the banker, but Smith, the street car driver."

"Is that so? Well, my good fellow, I don't see what you came to see me for."

SAYS PILE REMEDY WORTH \$100.00 A BOX

I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 53 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 3 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one 25c box and consider I am cured. I am awaiting any return of the trouble for 6 weeks. You have my grateful thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give your ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial. Sincerely yours, A. Newell, Columbus, O.

Peterson's Ointment for Piles, Eczema and old sores is only 25c a box at all druggists. Adv.

Knew Father's Weakness.
Johnny B.—who has seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing "hooky" from school. After two or three offenses of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring any excuse from father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"Cause father isn't any good at making excuses. Mother finds him out every time."—Rhoboth Sunday Herald.

A Sad Memory.
Availing herself of her ecclesiastical privileges, the clergyman's wife asked questions which, coming from anybody else, would have been thought impudent.

"I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket you wear?" she said.

"Yes, ma'am," said the parishioner, "it is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive," the lady exclaimed.

"Yes, ma'am, but his hair is gone."

Its Aspect.

"Yours must be a war garden."

"What do you mean?"

"I notice it is full of flags."

A factory in which radium is being produced has been opened in Scotland by a Scotch chemist.

POST TOASTIES are bully good for any meal and for all the family

Bobby



The straight-line frock is the foundation on which styles in one-piece dresses are built. However, designers may vary the straight line by the introduction of draperies, or tunics, or girdles, it makes itself evident somewhere in the up-to-date model. The straight-line or "Chinese" dress is entering upon its third season, and also what promises to be its most successful season in point of popularity, and it may have won a permanent place for itself. It is becoming to both full

hats, and they are trimmed with unusual and wonderful ornaments of ribbon, or with yarn flowers and leaves or merely banded with ribbon, or decorated with needlework that serves to outline pictures on them. One has a choice that includes many things, from the plain band of ribbon about the crown to the most elaborate of rosettes that require five yards of ribbon that require five yards of ribbon that

make.

Three representative styles in these semi-season frocks are shown in the



FLATTERING MODES IN ONE-PIECE FROCKS.

and slender figures, and it is chic and youthful looking. All its advantages may be summed up in the declaration that it is a flattering mode.

Although satin and wool have been chosen for the greater number of the new models, our old friend taffeta is well represented among them. Its texture makes it desirable, where certain effects in draperies are sought, as in the frock shown in the picture. Here the straight line appears in the front and back of the dress, but is broken at the sides with drapery that widens the figure and falls from the waist line. The skirt is gathered to the body at the front and back about eight inches below the normal waist line, but a

group of hats pictured here. In the hat at the center the crown is crossed with a ridge pressed in from side to side and from back to front. It has a collar of ribbon with a handsome bow at the side. The bow is elaborated with three loops, graduated in length, at each side of the middle, where a round buckle or slide is placed. The loops are posed over one end of ribbon on both sides of the buckle.

At the left a smart shape presents a square crown and a straight brim, dipping a little at the back. There are two bands of narrow ribbon about the crown and a very rich and handsome "tailored" rosette, made of the same ribbon, is posed against two ends laid

over one end of ribbon on both sides of the buckle.

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Patriotism in Economy

With the nation at war, the interests of our country demand that we all practice economy. This does not mean that the people should quit buying necessities, but that our **BEST JUDGMENT** should be used in buying.

See us for **PRACTICAL ECONOMY** in buying **HARDWARE**

SALLING, HANSON CO.
Hardware Department

Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law is Now in Effect.

(1) On and after August 10, 1917, every employer of labor under the Workmen's Compensation Law must report to the Industrial Accident board every accident that occurs to any of his employees within ten days after the accident occurs.

(2) If at the end of fourteen days it appears that the accident to the employee was so slight that the injured employee is not entitled to any compensation, a report stating the facts must be made to the Industrial Accident board on the fifteenth day.

(3) If on the other hand the employee was seriously injured, the employer must on the fifteenth day after the accident report to the Industrial Accident board the condition of the injured employee so that proper proceedings may be taken to insure the payment of workmen's compensation to him.

(4) Where an employee is injured so seriously that he is entitled to receive compensation on account of his injury, the first payment of the same

is always due to him on the twenty first day after the accident, and employer's must see that he receives it at that time, and future payments every week thereafter during his disability.

(5) In the case of every accident occurring on and after August 10, 1917, the employer must make all the reports relating to the accident. The reports cannot be made by the insurance companies. The employer must make the reports himself, and see to it that they are filed with the Industrial Accident board.

(6) Any employer neglecting to make the reports required is subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each failure or neglect.

(7) The Industrial Accident board will supply free of charge to all employers the blank forms necessary to be used by them in the making of all the reports required to be made. All employers can procure them by merely writing a letter to the Board asking for the forms they desire, which forms will be promptly supplied.

(8) Every county, city, village, township and school district in the State is under the Workmen's Com-

penusation Law by its terms, and each of said municipalities must provide for the making of all reports to the Industrial Accident board in just the same way that a private employer has to make them. It is the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of all counties, of the Common Councils of all cities, of the Boards of Trustees of all villages, of the Township boards of all townships and of the School boards of all school districts to appoint some person to make the reports of accidents to the Industrial Accident board and to look after the payment of compensation to employees that may be injured. As there are in the State 83 counties, 110 cities, 338 villages, 1,254 townships and about 7,500 school districts, it will be seen that the employees of all of said municipalities taken together constitute quite an army, and in the nature of things many of them will receive accidental injuries. It is very important that all of said municipalities shall make proper provision for looking after their injured employees according to the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Your Local Newspaper.

Your local newspaper is in no sense a special child of charity. It earns every dollar it receives and is second to no enterprise in contributing to the up-building and betterment of the town and community. Its patrons reap far more benefit from its pages than its publisher and in calling for the support of the community, it asks no more than what in all fairness belongs to it. Patronize your home paper as you would any other enterprise, as a matter of business, because it directly or indirectly helps you, and not as a matter of charity.

Contractor Wanted to Cut Logs.

Responsible contractor wanted to cut pine saw logs by the thousand in our lumber camp on the Mertz Branch. This is nice clear timber and desirable for anybody who wants to do a nice job. Parties wanting a job answer this advertisement at once.

Salling, Hanson Company.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.
No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling.

FREDERIC FARMERS TO HOLD WHEAT AND RYE MEETING.

County Agent W. F. Johnston Will Discuss Merits of Red Rock Wheat and Rosen Rye.

James A. Kalahar, a member of the County Food committee, in Frederic Township, has arranged for a meeting of the farmers in that district to be held at the Frederic Opera house Friday, August 24, at 8:00 p. m.

County Agent W. F. Johnston of Roscommon will conduct the meeting and will give a talk on the merits of Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye, and the advantages to come to the farmers in producing this variety of grains.

Mr. Johnson has been holding a series of similar meetings in Ogemaw county and he says that the farmers there are intensely interested in these grains and wherever he has talked the farmers are anxious to plant these grains for next season. The supply of Red Rock seed is limited this year and not all will be supplied with all they might want. Red Rock wheat is a variety produced by Prof. Sprague of the Michigan Agricultural college.

Rosen rye seed is ample and is another product of Prof. Sprague. The M. A. C. is backing these two varieties of grains and this meeting is one of their methods of getting their excellent qualities before the farmers of Michigan.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting at Frederic. Every farmer is invited to come and bring his neighbor.

TALK, STUDY AND PRACTICE THRIFT.

Food Preparedness Committee of Lansing, Ask Loyalty of Michigan Housewives.

Be a loyal Wolverine and talk, study, and practice thrift. Be proud to be known as a thrifty woman. "Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard."

Tackle your job as a patriotic duty. The world needs food. Are you using more than you need? Are you wasting any food by throwing away leftovers? Do you store your food in such a way that it never spoils? Are you using some cheap substitutes for expensive foods? Do you ever waste food by careless cooking?

Help train yourself. Tell others of your successes in thrift. Teach those who know less than you do. Take food saving seriously. Enlist at once in the army for food conservation.

Resolve to save on food expenditures: by using less meat and cheaper cuts, and more milk, cheese, fish and nuts in place of meats; by using more cereals, especially corn products, oatmeal and rice; by using some dried fruits; by using the cheaper vegetables such as turnips, carrots and greens; by omitting some luxuries.

Inquire diligently as to the best and wisest ways of economizing. Do not, for example, if you omit meat on some days, expect starch to replace it. Use milk, cheese, beans or peas, eggs, or fish.

Free yourself from food prejudice. Sirloin steak may taste good, but it must be as cheap as 19 cents a pound if it is to supply body-building food (protein) as cheaply as milk at 8 cents a quart. One quart of milk builds as much body tissue as 7 ounces of sirloin steak. Cease to say "don't like" or "can't eat."

Try definitely to eliminate waste. Milk: Do you use even the last quarter cup? Do you use buttermilk, sour milk, and skimmed milk? Do you make cottage cheese out of left-over milk?

Fats: Do you save every bit of bacon fat, beef fat and other fats? Do you know how to use mutton fat?

Breadstuffs: Do you store cereals and flour so that insects cannot get into them? Do you use left-over crusts and stale bread? Is your bread always good? If not, do you know why not?

Do you scrape out your mixing bowls thoroughly?

Fruits: Do you let any spoil? Do you know how to can all kinds?

Vegetables: Do you know how to store them? Do you buy more than you care to use so that some wither or spoil? Do you throw away the water in which they are cooked instead of using it for soups? Do you let cooked left-overs spoil? Do you pare carefully so as not to waste? Do you know how to can vegetables?

Meats: Do you store carefully to prevent spoiling? Do you ever over-cook meat and so waste it by making it inedible? Do you use more than you need? Do you save and use all trimmings, bones and fat? If your family numbers five, do you buy 3 quarts of milk before you buy 1 pound of meat?

Note: The foregoing thrift program was prepared by Helen Knowlton, Dean of Women, New Hampshire College and Experiment station, and published as a press bulletin by the college.

Reward.
Liberal reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who took cow and calf from Forest View farm.

Maxotex Service.
Titanic Unbreakable Springs for all makes of cars, tires and tubes, in connection with sale of Maxotex.

Henry Joseph.
Game & Burrows Going on Cash Basis.

On and after August 25 this market will be on a strictly cash basis. This is necessary because of the high costs of meat.

8-16-2 Game & Burrows.

Eldorado Nuggets.

Alger Durham and the Misses Mona and Vida Rabideau were Sunday visitors at the Knight farm.

L. J. Miller of Sandusky and Elmer Head and Mrs. Clarinda Head were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Williams Sunday.

Mrs. Emil Sporie of Chicago is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott.

Miss Alice Rabideau of West Branch arrived Saturday to visit Miss Lucile Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crane, M.

and Miss Morton Kline and daughters,

visited the Soldiers' Encampment at Portage lake, near Grayling, Sunday.

Mrs. Mae Hartman arrived from Detroit Saturday for a week's visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. George and Miss Gertrude Hartman. She was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, also of Detroit.

• • •

Coy News.
Every one is picking huckle-berries and raspberries.

Miss Effie Padgett of Streator, Ill., has been visiting the last two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Earl Smith.

E. B. Hollowell and family arrived to I. Redhead's near Lovella, Wednesday.

Wm. Elliott spent Sunday with Chas. Hager of Luzerne.

The Misses Effie Padgett and Marguerite Scott and LeRoy Scott and Porter Royce spent Sunday at Higgins Lake.

Last Tuesday evening about forty friends went to help Mrs. Alvin Scott celebrate her birthday. The crowd waited until they were all to bed and gave them quite a surprise. The evening was spent in dancing and then supper was served and every body returned to their homes wishing her many more such happy birthdays.

Robert Hollowell made a business trip to Kirkland Monday.

Wm. Elliott was a caller at the home of Oliver B. Scott Wednesday evening.

The Coy Literary club will give a dance at the Scott school house Saturday evening, September 1st.

Charles Blanchard has his place on the county line, all plowed up for wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Overmyer visited at the home of O. B. Scott and wife Sunday.

Miss Alice Rabideau of West Branch came Saturday to visit the Misses Lucile Knight and Elsie Hollowell.

Marguerite and LeRoy Scott visited at the Wm. Elliott home near Eldorado, Sunday.

Fred Stowell and family of Byron visited at the homes of E. B. Hollowell and James Hanseul last week.

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Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Donald J. McGillis, deceased.

John J. McGillis, having filed in said court a petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized, some of which was situated in the County of Crawford aforesaid.

It is ordered, that the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

8-23-3

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Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery.

Bert Eagon, Plaintiff.

Alice Eagon, Defendant.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here and by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Alice Eagon, is unknown and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or country she resides;

On motion of Glen Smith, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendant, Alice Eagon, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order; and that in case of her appearance, that she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on her or her attorney of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Alice Eagon.

And it is further ordered, that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and that such publication be continued herein once in each week for six weeks, or such longer period, or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated June 28th, 1917.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Examined, countersigned and entered by me: Frank Sales, Clerk.

GLEN SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Business address Grayling, Mich.

7-57

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Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Theodore Jendron.

B. Peter Johnson having filed in said court a petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described.

It is ordered, that the 10th day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

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Reward.

Liberal reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who took cow and calf from Forest View farm.

8-16-3

Maxotex Service.

Titanic Unbreakable Springs for all

makes of cars, tires and tubes, in connection with sale of Maxotex.

Henry Joseph.

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Game & Burrows Going on Cash Basis.

On and after August 25 this market will be on a strictly cash basis. This is necessary because of the high costs of meat.

8-16-2 Game & Burrows.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.</b